Education of Migrants to Alberta

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Data Development and Evaluation
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Alberta
Human Resources and Employment

Building Alberta's Workforce

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Introduction

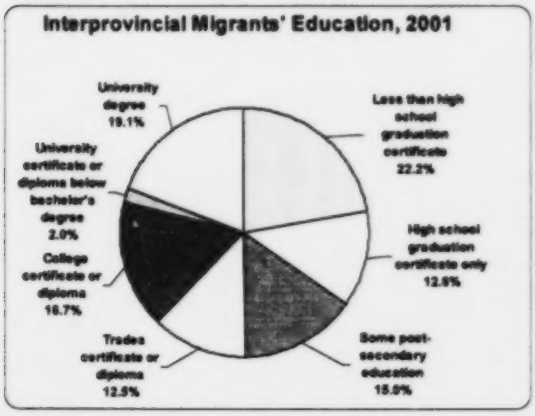
Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) actively supports the integration of migrants through programs aimed at language development, employment training, and attracting people to the province. This report looks at the education of migrants by gender, age, and province of origin. The purpose is to provide AHRE with information regarding education levels of migrants to Alberta to aid in developing strategies towards integrating migrants.

The data analyzed in this report come from two Statistics Canada sources: the 2001 Census and the Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD). Important considerations relating to these data sources are described in Appendix A. Further analysis is presented in Appendix B.

In 2001, 39.3% of external migrants[1] who moved to Alberta over the previous year had a university degree (Chart 2). This is a relatively large proportion, considering 19.1% of interprovincial migrants[2] (Chart 1) and 14.8% of non-movers[3] had the same level of education (Appendix B, Chart 1). Of those holding a university degree, 19.8% of external migrants have completed a master's degree compared to 15.0% of interprovincial migrants.

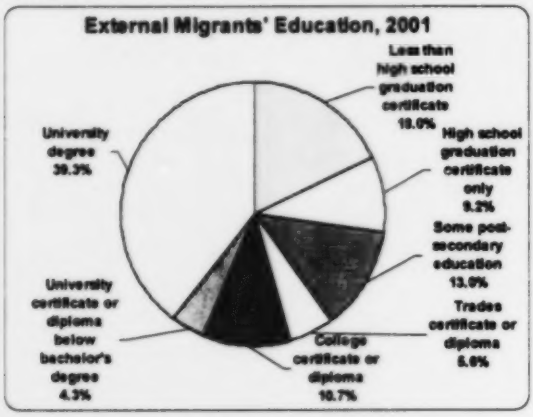
The migrant population coming to Alberta has higher levels of education than non-movers. Interprovincial migrants have a higher percentage with trades and college certificates than external migrants, 29.2% versus 16.3%. Both interprovincial and external migrants have a large proportion of people with at least some post-secondary education, 65.3% and 72.9% respectively. Of non-movers, 57.1% have the same level of education. Appendix B, Chart 2 gives the breakdown of education for interprovincial migrants originally from out of the country according to the LAD data.

Chart 1


Interprovincial Migrants' Education, 2001
University degree 19.1%
Less than high school graduation certificate 22.2%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree 2.0%
High school graduation certificate only 12.9%
College certificate or diploma 16.7%
Trades certificate or diploma 12.5%
Some post-secondary education 15.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Chart 2


External Migrants' Education, 2001
Less than high school graduation certificate 10.0%
University degree 39.3%
High school graduation certificate only 9.2%
Some post-secondary education 13.0%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree 4.3%
Trades certificate or diploma 6.6%
College certificate or diploma 10.7%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

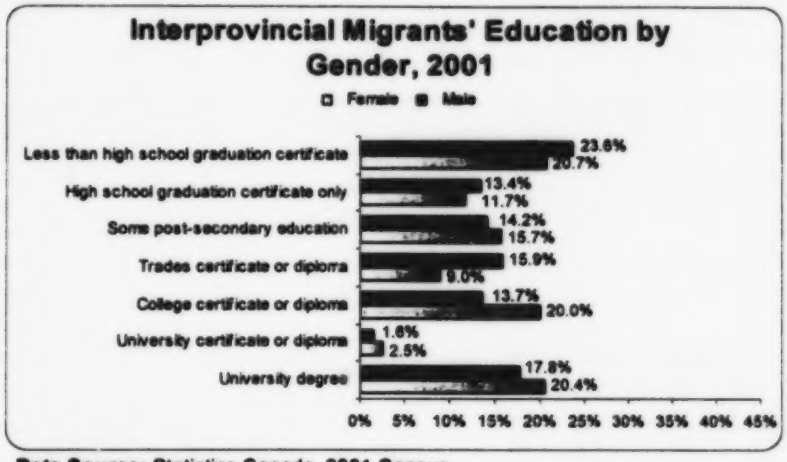
Education by Gender

Charts 3 and 4 display male and female education for external and interprovincial migrants, according to the 2001 Census. For all migrants, males have a higher proportion than females with less than high school and trades certificate. Females have a higher proportion with college certificates. Please see Appendix B, Chart 3 for

[1] Migrants who came from another country to live in Alberta
[2] Those moving to Alberta from another province
[3] Refers to people who didn't move or who moved within the same city or town

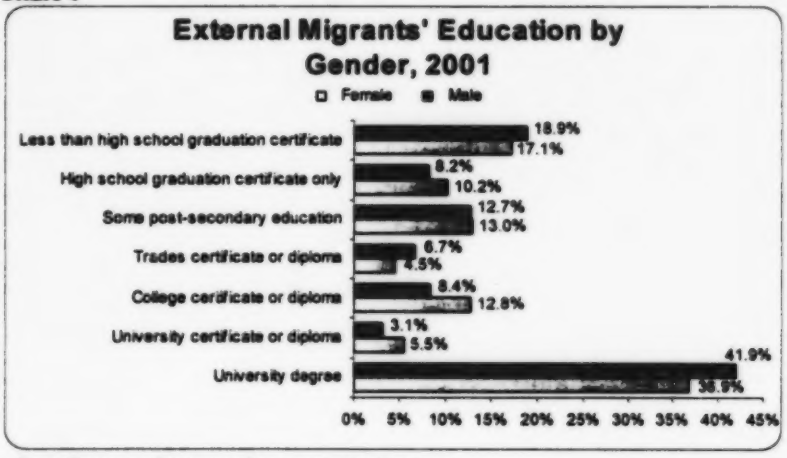
education by gender for interprovincial migrants originally from out of the country according to the LAD data.

Chart 3



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Chart 4



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Education by Age

Education levels vary by age for both external and interprovincial migrants. External migrants between the ages of 40 and 59 have higher education than interprovincial migrants of the same age. The largest percentage of interprovincial migrants aged 25 to 39 hold a university degree, whereas most external migrants aged 25 to 59 hold a university degree (Table 1). Most migrants with a university degree hold a bachelor's degree, however a higher proportion of external migrants hold Master's Degrees compared to interprovincial migrants for all age groups.

The largest proportion of interprovincial migrants aged 50 and older and external migrants 60 and older have less than a high school education. Please see Appendix B, Table 1 for the full breakdown of educational attainment for each age group.

Table 1

Education with Largest Proportions by Age Group, 2001									
	15-19	20-24							
	Less than high school	Some post-secondary	University degree	College certificate	College certificate	Less than high school	Less than high school	Less than high school	Less than high school
	Less than high school	Some post-secondary	University degree	University degree	University degree	University degree	University degree	Less than high school	Less than high school

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Education by Province of Origin

For interprovincial migrants, the largest proportion from each province generally has less than a high school education. Exceptions are those coming from Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, where the largest proportions hold a university degree, with Ontario leading at 29.5% (Table 2). The Territories[4] have the largest percentage, 33.3%, of those with a university degree having a Master's Degree. Migrants from Newfoundland and Labrador have the largest proportions with a trades certificate at 23.4% and less than high school with 28.1%, and the lowest proportion with a university degree at 9.0%. Prince Edward Island has the largest proportion with some post-secondary education or higher[5] at 77.1% and Newfoundland and Labrador has the smallest proportion at 59.7%. Please see Appendix B, Tables 2 and 3 for the complete breakdown by education for the provinces.

Table 2

Proportion of Interprovincial Migrants by Education, 2001		
	High	Low
Less than high school	NL, 28.1%	QC, 13.4%
High school certificate only	BC, 14.0%	PEI, 6.6%
Some post-secondary	PEI, 19.7%	NL, 10.0%
Trades certificate and	NL, 23.4%	ON, 8.9%
College certificate	QC, 23.4%	NS, 14.7%
University certificate	YK/NWT, 2.8%	PEI, 0.0%
University degree	ON, 29.5%	NL, 9.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

[4] Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut
[5] Includes all levels of education except less than high school and only high school

The largest proportion of interprovincial migrants aged 50 and older and external migrants 60 and older have less than a high school education. Please see Appendix B, Table 1 for the full breakdown of educational attainment for each age group.

Table 1

Education with Largest Proportions by Age Group, 2001									
	Less than high school	Some post-secondary	University degree	College certificate	College certificate	Less than high school	Less than high school	Less than high school	Less than high school
	Less than high school	Some post-secondary	University degree	University degree	University degree	University degree	University degree	Less than high school	Less than high school

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Education by Province of Origin

For interprovincial migrants, the largest proportion from each province generally has less than a high school education. Exceptions are those coming from Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, where the largest proportions hold a university degree, with Ontario leading at 29.5% (Table 2). The Territories[4] have the largest percentage, 33.3%, of those with a university degree having a Master's Degree. Migrants from Newfoundland and Labrador have the largest proportions with a trades certificate at 23.4% and less than high school with 28.1%, and the lowest proportion with a university degree at 9.0%. Prince Edward Island has the largest proportion with some post-secondary education or higher[5] at 77.1% and Newfoundland and Labrador has the smallest proportion at 59.7%. Please see Appendix B, Tables 2 and 3 for the complete breakdown by education for the provinces.

Table 2

Proportion of Interprovincial Migrants by Education, 2001		
		Low
	NL, 28.1%	QC, 13.4%
	BC, 14.0%	PEI, 6.6%
	PEI, 19.7%	NL, 10.0%
	NL, 23.4%	ON, 8.9%
	QC, 23.4%	NS, 14.7%
	YK/NWT, 2.8%	PEI, 0.0%
	ON, 29.5%	NL, 9.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

[4] Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut
[5] Includes all levels of education except less than high school and only high school

The retention rates[6] of interprovincial migrants with a Master's Degree are the lowest of all educational attainment levels. Also, when external migrants move to Alberta, the proportions working in occupations requiring higher levels of education decrease compared to in their home country. Increases occur in occupations that do not typically demand high levels of education. This discrepancy could be due to language problems or lack of acceptance of foreign credentials. More detailed information about retention rates and occupations of migrants can be found in Appendix B, Charts 4 and 5.

[6] The percentage of migrants coming to Alberta who stay over a given period of time

The proportion of external migrants coming to Alberta with a university degree is twice the proportion of interprovincial migrants with a university degree. Both interprovincial and external migrants have higher levels of education than non-movers.

Of all migrants, males are more likely than females to have less than high school and trades levels of education. Females tend to have a higher proportion with college certificates. External migrants in older age groups have higher overall levels of education than interprovincial migrants of the same age. Migrants from Ontario have the largest proportion with a university degree, while Newfoundland and Labrador has the lowest.

Migrants with a Master's Degree have the lowest retention rates. This could be due to the migrants being less likely to gain employment in occupations requiring high levels of education after arriving in Alberta than they were before migration. This suggests that issues related to language barriers and acceptance of foreign credentials merit further attention.

The 2001 Census

The Census data presented in this report is taken from the One Year Mobility Status variable, which indicates whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day as they did one year before. Thus, they could have moved to Alberta at any time during that past year. This gives two main categories of people, 'movers' and 'non-movers'. Within the movers category there are a number of subcategories:

1. Non-migrants: People who moved within the same city or town
2. Internal migrants: People who moved to a different city or town in Canada
    a) Intraprovincial migrants - Those moving within Alberta
    b) Interprovincial migrants - Those moving to Alberta from another province
3. External migrants: People who came from another country to live in Alberta

When referring to non-movers in this report it includes both the Census non-movers and non-migrants.

The source provinces for interprovincial migrants, refers to the province they lived in one year before Census Day. Therefore, it is possible that a portion of migrants lived in one province one year prior, moved to another province, then came to Alberta.

Longitudinal Administrative Database

The Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD) is a custom tabulation done for Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) by Statistics Canada. The data is a 20% sample taken from filed tax returns. This tabulation contains data for the years 1990 through 2002. The LAD data contain data for migrants under the age of 15, representing only 0.1% of migrants accounted for. However, because the Census only has data for those over the age of 15, migrants under the age of 15 will be omitted from the analysis.

The interprovincial migrants included in the LAD data analysis are from another part of Canada but were born in another country. However, because of the nature of the sample, there is a small number of migrants included that either came from outside the country to Alberta or did not specify where they moved from. Since this number is so small compared to the total number of migrants the analysis should not be affected by these migrants. Therefore, the group is still referred to those who came to Alberta as interprovincial migrants and a note is included to indicate that there may be a small number from another country.

Also, throughout this report, the analysis done on the LAD data will indicate that it is for interprovincial migrants originally from out of the country. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing these with interprovincial migrants from the Census, since it means that none of these migrants were born in Canada.

Other Notes

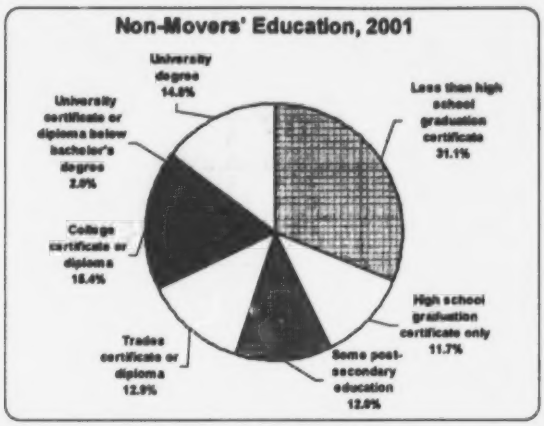
Statistics Canada suppresses small data values to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents and, in some instances, suppresses other small values to ensure that the originally suppressed value is indeterminable from the remaining data.

The following provincial abbreviations are used:

NL = Newfoundland and Labrador
NS = Nova Scotia
QC = Quebec
MB = Manitoba
BC = British Columbia
YK/NWT = Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut
PEI = Prince Edward Island
NB = New Brunswick
ON = Ontario
SK = Saskatchewan

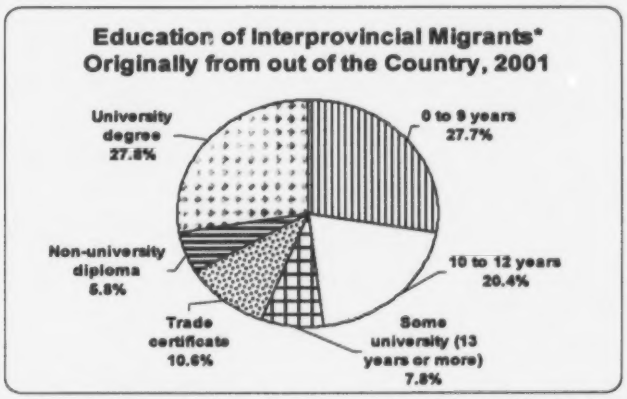
Appendix B

Chart 1


Non-Movers' Education, 2001
University degree 14.8%
Less than high school graduation certificate 31.1%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree 2.8%
College certificate or diploma 18.4%
High school graduation certificate only 11.7%
Trades certificate or diploma 12.9%
Some post-secondary education 12.8%

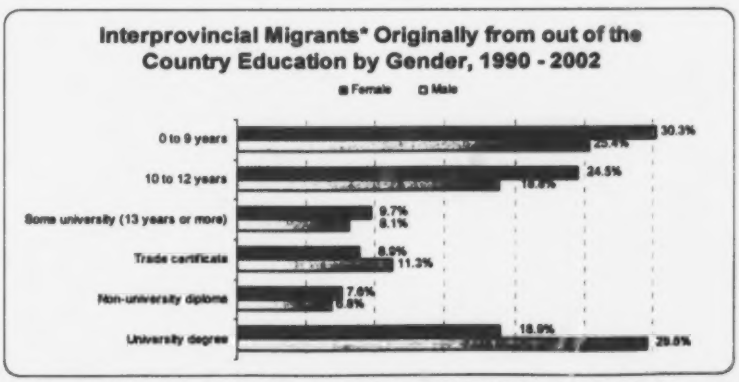
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Chart 2


Education of Interprovincial Migrants* Originally from out of the Country, 2001
University degree 27.8%
0 to 9 years 27.7%
Non-university diploma 5.8%
10 to 12 years 20.4%
Trade certificate 10.6%
Some university (13 years or more) 7.8%

* May include a small number of migrants coming to Alberta directly from outside the country
Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database, 1990-2002

Chart 3



* May include a small number of migrants coming to Alberta directly from outside the country
Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database, 1990-2002

Table 1

Proportions in Educational Attainment Levels by Age Group, 2001

	22.2%	12.6%	14.9%	12.5%	16.7%	2.0%	19.1%
	18.0%	9.2%	12.9%	5.6%	10.7%	4.3%	39.3%
	52.6%	24.5%	17.8%	2.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%
	64.2%	17.3%	15.5%	0.5%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%
	17.4%	15.8%	25.4%	9.6%	17.0%	1.6%	13.1%
	13.8%	14.3%	30.7%	5.7%	11.1%	4.0%	20.3%
	11.9%	9.5%	14.3%	13.3%	16.6%	2.2%	32.2%
	8.2%	6.4%	11.6%	5.0%	9.8%	4.0%	55.2%
	13.5%	9.0%	11.1%	14.2%	20.0%	2.1%	30.0%
	3.7%	5.2%	5.6%	6.6%	12.7%	6.1%	60.2%
	17.1%	10.5%	9.3%	17.5%	20.9%	2.4%	22.2%
	8.2%	5.8%	9.6%	6.0%	11.2%	4.9%	54.3%
	19.6%	10.6%	10.7%	18.0%	20.4%	1.5%	19.0%
	9.9%	5.7%	6.5%	8.1%	14.6%	6.8%	48.3%
	21.6%	10.5%	10.2%	13.6%	23.3%	2.3%	18.4%
	17.3%	8.9%	8.4%	3.4%	14.8%	5.5%	41.8%
	27.0%	10.7%	9.6%	15.6%	18.0%	3.9%	15.1%
	21.7%	11.2%	5.0%	8.1%	12.4%	3.1%	38.5%
	26.6%	7.6%	7.2%	20.3%	18.3%	4.8%	14.5%
	26.6%	10.5%	4.8%	4.8%	14.5%	2.4%	34.7%
	41.3%	7.8%	8.3%	10.7%	15.0%	2.4%	14.6%
	40.2%	9.3%	11.3%	10.3%	9.3%	2.1%	19.6%
	50.1%	8.1%	5.4%	12.9%	12.2%	2.3%	8.8%
	47.0%	10.8%	3.6%	8.4%	5.4%	4.8%	20.5%

Sums may not equal 100% due to rounding

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Appendix B

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Proportions in Educational Attainment Levels by Age Group, 2001							
	22.2%	12.6%	14.9%	12.5%	16.7%	2.0%	19.1%
	18.0%	9.2%	12.9%	5.6%	10.7%	4.3%	39.3%
	52.6%	24.5%	17.8%	2.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%
	64.2%	17.3%	15.5%	0.5%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%
	17.4%	15.8%	25.4%	9.6%	17.0%	1.6%	13.1%
	13.8%	14.3%	30.7%	5.7%	11.1%	4.0%	20.3%
	11.9%	9.5%	14.3%	13.3%	16.6%	2.2%	32.2%
	8.2%	6.4%	11.6%	5.0%	9.8%	4.0%	55.2%
	13.5%	9.0%	11.1%	14.2%	20.0%	2.1%	30.0%
	3.7%	5.2%	5.6%	6.6%	12.7%	6.1%	60.2%
	17.1%	10.5%	9.3%	17.5%	20.9%	2.4%	22.2%
	8.2%	5.8%	9.6%	6.0%	11.2%	4.9%	54.3%
	19.6%	10.6%	10.7%	18.0%	20.4%	1.5%	19.0%
	9.9%	5.7%	6.5%	8.1%	14.6%	6.8%	48.3%
	21.6%	10.5%	10.2%	13.6%	23.3%	2.3%	18.4%
	17.3%	8.9%	8.4%	3.4%	14.8%	5.5%	41.8%
	27.0%	10.7%	9.6%	15.8%	18.0%	3.9%	15.1%
	21.7%	11.2%	5.0%	8.1%	12.4%	3.1%	38.5%
	26.6%	7.6%	7.2%	20.3%	18.3%	4.8%	14.5%
	26.6%	10.5%	4.8%	4.8%	14.5%	2.4%	34.7%
	41.3%	7.8%	8.3%	10.7%	15.0%	2.4%	14.6%
	40.2%	9.3%	11.3%	10.3%	9.3%	2.1%	19.6%
	50.1%	8.1%	5.4%	12.9%	12.2%	2.3%	8.8%
	47.0%	10.8%	3.6%	8.4%	5.4%	4.8%	20.5%
Sums may not equal 100% due to rounding							

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 2

Highest Level of Education of Interprovincial Migrants, 2001

[redacted]	Total	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	2,455	690	300	245	575	395	30	220
		28.1%	12.2%	10.0%	23.4%	16.1%	1.2%	9.0%
[redacted]	305	55	20	60	40	70	0	65
		18.0%	6.6%	19.7%	13.1%	23.0%	0.0%	21.3%
[redacted]	2,160	360	240	350	320	320	60	530
		16.5%	11.0%	16.1%	14.7%	14.7%	2.8%	24.3%
[redacted]	1,140	260	110	125	170	245	10	215
		22.8%	9.6%	11.0%	14.9%	21.5%	0.9%	18.9%
[redacted]	2,090	280	250	335	190	490	30	515
		13.4%	12.0%	16.0%	9.1%	23.4%	1.4%	24.6%
[redacted]	9,715	2,020	1,075	1,260	865	1,470	150	2,870
		20.8%	11.1%	13.0%	8.9%	15.1%	1.5%	29.5%
[redacted]	4,900	1,230	565	820	460	725	100	995
		25.1%	11.5%	16.7%	9.4%	14.8%	2.0%	20.3%
[redacted]	10,190	2,220	1,315	1,590	1,150	1,565	195	2,160
		21.8%	12.9%	15.6%	11.3%	15.4%	1.9%	21.2%
[redacted]	21,460	5,015	3,010	3,345	2,965	3,735	505	2,875
		23.4%	14.0%	15.6%	13.8%	17.4%	2.4%	13.4%
[redacted]	1,605	305	170	225	290	355	45	225
		19.0%	10.6%	14.0%	18.1%	22.1%	2.8%	14.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 3

Breakdown of Interprovincial Migrants with a University Degree, 2001

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	220	195	10	10	10
		88.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
[redacted]	65	60	0	0	10
		92.3%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%
[redacted]	530	385	35	90	25
		72.6%	6.6%	17.0%	4.7%
[redacted]	215	185	0	30	10
		86.0%	0.0%	14.0%	4.7%
[redacted]	515	330	45	95	55
		64.1%	8.7%	18.4%	10.7%
[redacted]	2,870	1,965	205	550	155
		68.5%	7.1%	19.2%	5.4%
[redacted]	995	725	55	150	60
		72.9%	5.5%	15.1%	6.0%
[redacted]	2,160	1,805	90	240	25
		83.6%	4.2%	11.1%	1.2%
[redacted]	2,875	2,260	170	365	80
		78.6%	5.9%	12.7%	2.8%
[redacted]	225	135	20	75	0
		60.0%	8.9%	33.3%	0.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Appendix B

Table 2

Highest Level of Education of Interprovincial Migrants, 2001

	Total	Less than high school	High school graduation	Some post-secondary	Trades certificate	College certificate	University certificate	University degree
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,455	690	300	245	575	395	30	220
		28.1%	12.2%	10.0%	23.4%	16.1%	1.2%	9.0%
[illegible] Island	305	55	20	60	40	70	0	65
		18.0%	6.6%	19.7%	13.1%	23.0%	0.0%	21.3%
[illegible]	2,180	360	240	350	320	320	60	530
		16.5%	11.0%	16.1%	14.7%	14.7%	2.8%	24.3%
[illegible]	1,140	260	110	125	170	245	10	215
		22.8%	9.6%	11.0%	14.9%	21.5%	0.9%	18.9%
[illegible]	2,090	280	250	335	190	490	30	515
		13.4%	12.0%	16.0%	9.1%	23.4%	1.4%	24.6%
[illegible]	9,715	2,020	1,075	1,260	865	1,470	150	2,870
		20.8%	11.1%	13.0%	8.9%	15.1%	1.5%	29.5%
[illegible]	4,900	1,230	565	820	460	725	100	995
		25.1%	11.5%	16.7%	9.4%	14.8%	2.0%	20.3%
[illegible]	10,190	2,220	1,315	1,590	1,150	1,565	195	2,160
		21.8%	12.9%	15.6%	11.3%	15.4%	1.9%	21.2%
[illegible]	21,460	5,015	3,010	3,345	2,965	3,735	505	2,875
		23.4%	14.0%	15.6%	13.8%	17.4%	2.4%	13.4%
[illegible]	1,605	305	170	225	290	355	45	225
		19.0%	10.6%	14.0%	18.1%	22.1%	2.8%	14.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

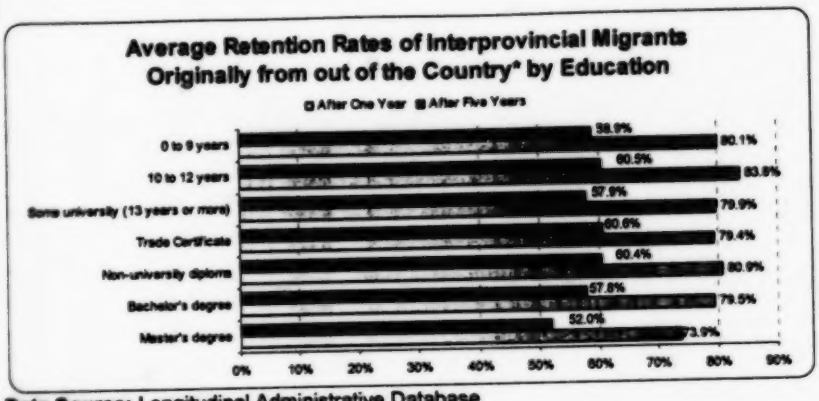
Table 3

Breakdown of Interprovincial Migrants with a University Degree, 2001

	Total university degree	Bachelor's degree	University certificate above bachelor	Master's degree	Earned [illegible]
Newfoundland and Labrador	220	195	10	10	10
		88.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
[illegible] Island	65	60	0	0	10
		92.3%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%
[illegible]	530	385	35	90	25
		72.6%	6.6%	17.0%	4.7%
[illegible]	215	185	0	30	10
		86.0%	0.0%	14.0%	4.7%
[illegible]	515	330	45	95	55
		64.1%	8.7%	18.4%	10.7%
[illegible]	2,870	1,965	205	550	155
		68.5%	7.1%	19.2%	5.4%
[illegible]	995	725	55	150	60
		72.9%	5.5%	15.1%	6.0%
[illegible]	2,160	1,805	90	240	25
		83.6%	4.2%	11.1%	1.2%
[illegible]	2,875	2,260	170	365	80
		78.6%	5.9%	12.7%	2.8%
[illegible]	225	135	20	75	0
		60.0%	8.9%	33.3%	0.0%

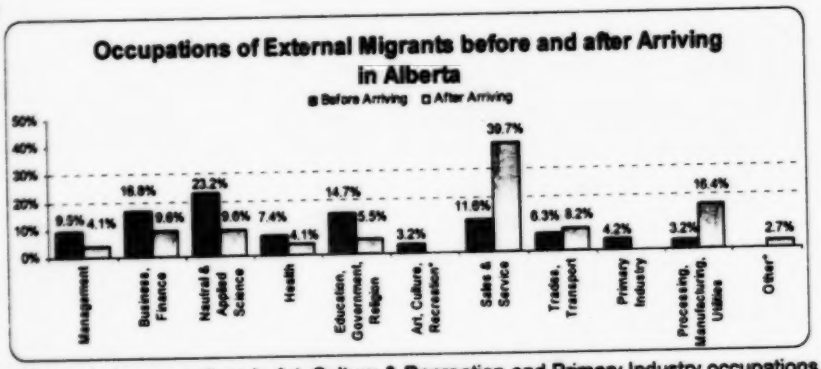
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Chart 4



Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Chart 5



* May include occupations in Art, Culture & Recreation and Primary Industry occupations
Data Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2001
Note: 2,200 of 9,500 people did not respond after arriving in Alberta that had responded before

Retention Rates of Migrants to Alberta

Prepared By:
Data Development and Evaluation
June 2006

Alberta
Human Resources and Employment

Building Alberta's Workforce

Introduction

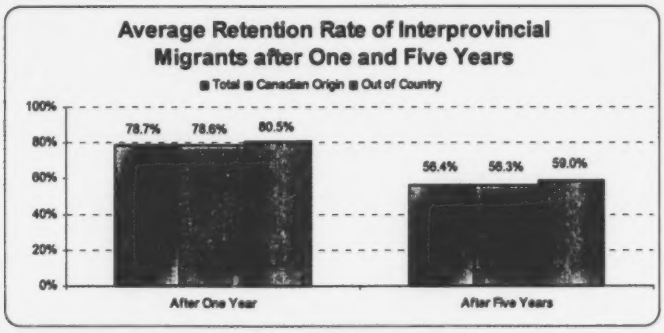
Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) actively supports the integration of migrants through programs aimed at language development, employment training, and attracting people to the province. This report looks at the length of time interprovincial migrants tend to stay in Alberta, by their retention rates, and the characteristics of those who stay longer. These characteristics include gender, family type, province they are migrating from, and education. The purpose is to provide AHRE with information that will aid in developing strategies to attract and retain skilled labour, in an effort to address rising skill shortages.

Retention rates are the percentage of migrants who stay for a given period of time. They are calculated by taking the total number of interprovincial migrants who have stayed for either one full year or five full years and dividing it by the total migrants who came to Alberta over the same time period. One year retention rates contain data for migrants coming to Alberta between 1990 and 2001 and five year retention rates contain data for 1990 through 1997.

The data analyzed in this report comes from Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD). Important considerations relating to this data source, including how retention rates are calculated, are described in Appendix A. Further analysis is presented in Appendix B.

Of the 584,180 interprovincial migrants[1] who came to Alberta between 1990 and 2001, 459,685, or 78.7%, remained in Alberta for at least one full year. Of the 368,285 migrants that came between 1990 and 1997, 207,715, or 56.4%, stayed in Alberta for at least five years. Migrants coming to Alberta in 1996 and 1999 had the highest retention rate after one year and those coming in 1995,1996 and 1997 had the highest after 5 years. Those migrants who came from another province but were originally from out of country had slightly higher retention rates than interprovincial migrants of Canadian origin. Chart 1 displays the retention rate for interprovincial migrants after one and five years. Appendix B, Table 1 lists the retention rates by year after one and five years.

Chart 1



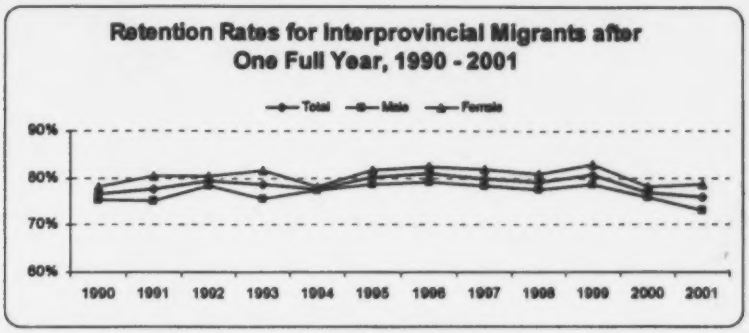
Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Retention Rates by Migrants' Characteristics

Female migrants consistently have slightly higher retention rates than males. The largest differences occurred in 1993, when retention rates for females were 6.0 percentage points higher after one year and 8.1 percentage points higher after five years. Charts 2 and 3 on the next page display the retention rates by gender after both one and five years. Please refer to Appendix B, Table 1 for the yearly retention rates by gender.

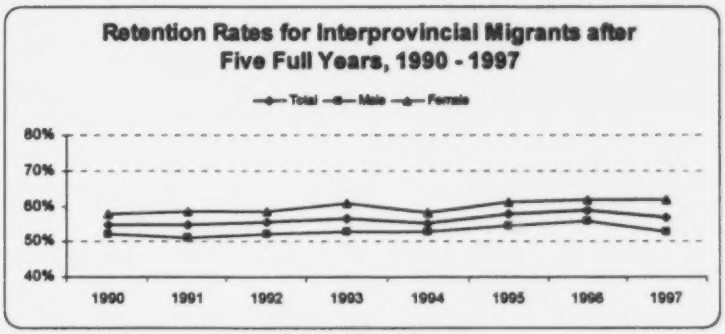
[1] Migrants moving to Alberta from another part of Canada

Chart 2



Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Chart 3



Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Retention rates differ by age group after one and five years, according to Table 1 on the next page. Those aged 35 to 39 have the highest retention rates with 82.7% staying for at least one year and 62.2% for at least five. Generally, migrants between the ages of 25 and 49 have relatively high retention rates. The age group with the lowest retention rate, after both one and five years, is the 15 to 19 group.

Table 1

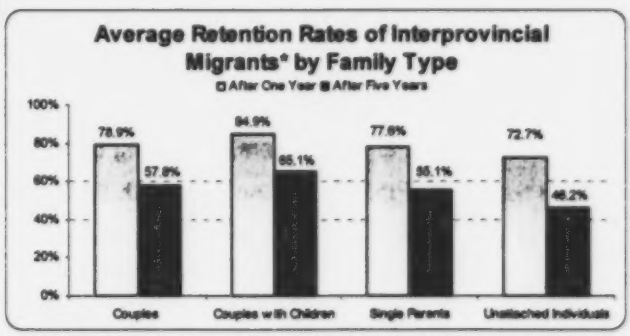
Average Retention Rates of Interprovincial Migrants* by Age

Age	After One Year	After Five Years
15-19 years	68.4%	40.3%
20-24 years	74.7%	49.4%
25-29 years	79.8%	55.3%
30-34 years	82.5%	60.5%
35-39 years	82.7%	62.2%
40-44 years	81.3%	61.7%
45-49 years	80.0%	59.6%
50-54 years	79.3%	59.3%
55-59 years	77.6%	59.2%
60-64 years	73.0%	55.1%
65 years and over	73.7%	53.8%

* May include a small number of migrants coming to Alberta directly from outside the country
Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Chart 4 shows, that of all family types, couples with children had the highest retention rate with 84.9% staying for at least one year and 65.1% remaining for at least five years. Unattached individuals[2] were the least likely to stay for either one or five years, with retention rates of 72.7% and 46.2%, respectively.

Chart 4



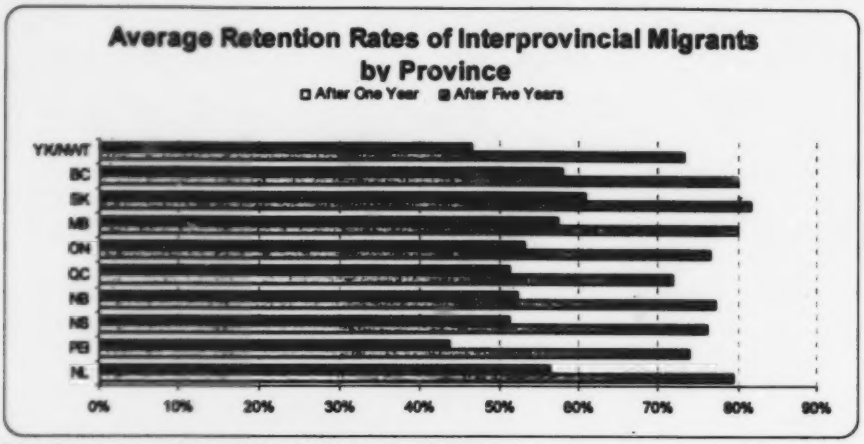
* May include a small number of migrants coming to Alberta directly from outside the country
Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Retention Rates by Province

Migrants coming from Saskatchewan demonstrated the highest retention rate after both one and five years at 81.6% and 60.8%, respectively (Chart 5). Migrants from British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador also had high retention rates. Those coming from Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Territories[3] had the lowest retention rates after one and five years. Appendix B, Table 2 provides the retention rates for all provinces.

[2] Those people living either alone or with others to whom they are not related, such as a roommate or lodger
[3] Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

Chart 5

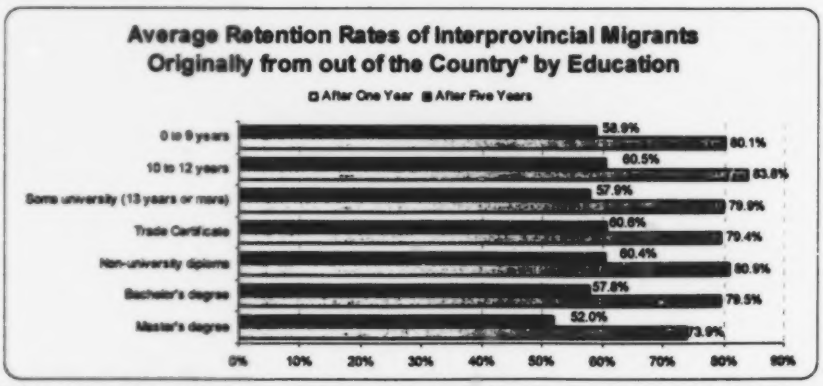


Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Retention Rates by Education

Chart 6 shows the retention rate of interprovincial migrants originally from out of the country by their level of education when coming to Alberta. Those with 10 to 12 years of education have the highest retention rate of 83.8% after one year. Those with a trades certificate have the highest rate after five years at 60.6%. Migrants with a Bachelor's Degree show a retention rate of 79.5% after one year and 57.8% after five years. Those with a Master's Degree show the lowest retention rates after both one and five years. Therefore, migrants holding Master's Degrees are among the least likely to stay in Alberta.

Chart 6



* May include a small number of migrants coming to Alberta directly from outside the country
Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Interprovincial migrants are most likely to leave within the first year after moving to Alberta with this likelihood decreasing the longer they are in Alberta. Females tend to have slightly higher retention rates than males, which could be in part due to there being a higher percentage of males classified as unattached individuals, who have the lowest retention rates of all family types. Couples with children have the highest retention rate of all families, after both one and five years. Interprovincial migrants between the ages of 25 and 49 have relatively high retention rates, while those ages 60 and over have lower rates. Therefore, further research might provide insight on how to retain unattached individuals.

While migrants moving to Alberta from the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia have the highest retention rates, those from Quebec, the Territories, and Prince Edward Island have the lowest. Other analysis has shown that while migrants from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia have among the lowest levels of education, those from Quebec, the Territories, and Prince Edward Island have among the highest.[4] Retention rates by education indicate that migrants with a Master's Degree are the least likely to stay in Alberta. This could reflect the competitiveness for highly educated people in the global economy.

[4] Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Appendix A: Data Considerations

The Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD) is a custom tabulation done for Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) by Statistics Canada. The data is a 20% sample taken from filed tax returns. This tabulation contains data for the years 1990 through 2002. Therefore, there is data on immigrants to Alberta for all the years, but for emigrants the data is only available up to and including 2001, as the 2003 data is needed to determine the number of people leaving Alberta in 2002. The LAD data contain data for migrants under the age of 15, representing only 0.1% of migrants accounted for. However, this group is omitted from this analysis as it is not considered to be a part of the working age population.

The retention rate for migrants staying one year is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of migrants who stayed for one full year (1990-2001)}}{\left[\text{Total number of migrants who came to Alberta (1990-2002)}\right] - \left[\text{Number of migrants who came to Alberta in 2002}\right]}$$

In some instances throughout the report it is noted that samples may contain a small number of migrants coming from directly out of the country. This is because the LAD data recognize two categories of migrants:

1. Interprovincial migrants: those moving to Alberta from another part of Canada, but who have always been Canadian citizens.
2. International migrants: those coming from either another part of Canada but were born in another country or who came directly from out of the country (for the period of 1990 through 2002 the LAD data indicates that only a small number of migrants came from out of the country or did not specify which province they came from).

For the purposes of this report, the number of international migrants who are either directly from out of the country or did not specify where they came from are subtracted from the sum of the interprovincial and international migrants. The resulting group will be referred to as interprovincial migrants. Due to the nature of the LAD data, international migrants from out of the country and those who do not specify where they are from are both included in the data. Since this number is so small compared to the total number of migrants the analysis should not be affected by these migrants. Also, throughout this report some analysis will indicate that it is for interprovincial migrants

originally from out of the country. This is because some variables are only available for international migrants and not for interprovincial migrants.

Family type is based on four types: couples, couples with children, single parents, and unattached individuals. Unattached individuals refer to those people living either alone or with others to whom they are not related, such as a roommate or lodger.

Statistics Canada suppresses small data values to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents and, in some instances, suppresses other small values to ensure that the originally suppressed value is indeterminable from the remaining data.

The following provincial abbreviations are used:

NL = Newfoundland and Labrador
NS = Nova Scotia
QC = Quebec
MB = Manitoba
BC = British Columbia
YK/NWT = Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut
PEI = Prince Edward Island
NB = New Brunswick
ON = Ontario
SK = Saskatchewan

Table 1

Average Retention Rates of Interprovincial Migrants after One and Five Years						
	76.7%	76.5%	80.0%	56.4%	53.5%	60.6%
	76.7%	75.4%	78.1%	54.8%	52.0%	57.8%
	77.7%	75.1%	80.3%	54.9%	51.2%	58.5%
	79.5%	78.5%	80.5%	55.4%	52.1%	58.6%
	78.6%	75.7%	81.7%	56.6%	52.7%	60.8%
	77.7%	77.4%	78.1%	55.2%	52.9%	58.1%
	80.2%	78.7%	81.8%	57.8%	54.4%	61.3%
	80.8%	79.3%	82.5%	58.6%	55.7%	62.0%
	80.0%	78.3%	82.0%	57.9%	52.7%	61.8%
	79.2%	77.6%	81.0%	–	–	–
	80.8%	78.7%	82.9%	–	–	–
	78.8%	75.9%	79.1%	–	–	–
	75.8%	73.2%	78.5%	–	–	–

Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Table 2

Average Retention Rates of Interprovincial Migrants by Province		
	79.4%	56.5%
	73.8%	43.7%
	76.1%	51.3%
	77.1%	52.4%
	71.8%	51.2%
	76.4%	53.1%
	80.0%	57.3%
	81.6%	60.8%
	79.8%	57.9%
	73.2%	46.4%

Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Table 1

Average Retention Rates of Interprovincial Migrants after One and Five Years						
	After One Year			After Five Years		
[redacted]	78.7%	76.5%	80.0%	56.4%	53.5%	60.6%
[redacted]	76.7%	75.4%	78.1%	54.8%	52.0%	57.8%
[redacted]	77.7%	75.1%	80.3%	54.9%	51.2%	58.5%
[redacted]	79.5%	78.5%	80.5%	55.4%	52.1%	58.6%
[redacted]	78.6%	75.7%	81.7%	56.6%	52.7%	60.8%
[redacted]	77.7%	77.4%	78.1%	55.2%	52.9%	58.1%
[redacted]	80.2%	78.7%	81.8%	57.8%	54.4%	61.3%
[redacted]	80.8%	79.3%	82.5%	58.8%	55.7%	62.0%
[redacted]	80.0%	78.3%	82.0%	57.9%	52.7%	61.8%
[redacted]	79.2%	77.6%	81.0%	–	–	–
[redacted]	80.8%	78.7%	82.9%	–	–	–
[redacted]	76.8%	75.9%	78.1%	–	–	–
[redacted]	75.8%	73.2%	78.5%	–	–	–

Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database

Table 2

Average Retention Rates of Interprovincial Migrants by Province		
	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	79.4%	56.5%
[redacted]	73.8%	43.7%
[redacted]	76.1%	51.3%
[redacted]	77.1%	52.4%
[redacted]	71.8%	51.2%
[redacted]	76.4%	53.1%
[redacted]	80.0%	57.3%
[redacted]	81.6%	60.8%
[redacted]	79.8%	57.9%
[redacted]	73.2%	46.4%

Data Source: Longitudinal Administrative Database